# The People's Korea

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## President Kim Il Sung Greets Vietnamese President

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Mr. Vo Chi Cong on June 26 on his election as President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

The message said:

On behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend congratulations to you upon your election as President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

I take this opportunity of wishing you success in your responsible work to accelerate socialist construction of the country and achieve national prosperity.

Meanwhile, Premier Li Gun Mo of the Administration Council sent a message of greetings to Mr. Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Mr. Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Vietnamese national assembly, the KCNA reported on June 29.

## Veep Pak Meets NCC Official

PYONGYANG June 26 (KCNA) – Vice President Pak Sung Chul met and conversed with the delegation of the National Council of Christian Churches in the United States of America headed by its general secretary Brouwer Arie R. at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 25.

# DPRK on S. Korea: "First Victory of Democratic Forces"

Rodong Sinmun called the south Korean people's struggle which made the Chun Doo Hwan junta accept a package of democratic reforms "the first victory won by the democratic forces on their way to independence, democracy and national reunification."

The July 4 editorial of the organ of the WPK Central Committee said, "The anti-U.S., anti-fascist people's resistance in south Korea in June clearly showed to the aggressors and traitors how strong the power of the popular masses is."

"The south Korean dictator who had been forcing his unilateral 'political timetable' according to the 'April 13 measure' was compelled to withdraw it and agree to a constitutional revision allowing direct presidential elections. This is a result of the heroic struggle of students and people of broad strata and the first victory won by the democratic forces on their way to independence, democracy and national reunification," said Rodong Sinmun.

This was the first comment by the DPRK's most authoritative daily on the recent south Korean situation.

It, however, added, "Although the people have won the initial victory in their struggle against dictatorship, their goal of independence and democracy has not yet been attained. The dictatorial politics remains intact, the dictator is left alone and, moreover, U.S. imperialist domination and interference continue in south Korea.

"The point is not a commitment of the rulers but its practice," it said.

The Rodong Sinmun editorial also stressed:

"The obtaining situation urgently demands that the whole nation get united and rise as one in the struggle to decisively crush the moves of the splittists at home and abroad and reunify the country in concert.

"The way of reunifying the country in accordance with three principles of national reunification at the earliest date and confidently is to carry into effect the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. All the Koreans in the north and south and overseas should struggle nationwide to found a confederal state, transcending ideology and social system, party affiliation and political view."

On July 4, 1972, Pyongyang and Seoul published the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Earlier, a DPRK official said the people's struggle in June is "a noteworthy initial victory of the democratic forces."

Mr. Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made the statement in a report at a Pyongyang meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. The meeting took place at the February 8 House of Culture on July 3.

Here is the key points he made in the report:

The Chun Doo Hwan group which had left no stone unturned to realize its long-term office, while resorting to arbitrariness with the backing of the United States over the past 7 years, successively published a "special announcement" and "special statement", and was compelled to withdraw the "April 13 step" it had so persistently held fast to and yielded to the demand of the popular masses though it was belated, by means of publicly promising a "constitutional revision for direct presidential election", "amnesty, rehabilitation and release of detainees" and "revision of the Basic Law on the Press."

The south Korean dictator who once put up a "constitutional revision" and turned to "defence of the constitution" returned to "constitutional revision" and was compelled to agree to "constitutional revision for direct presidential election" which he had doggedly opposed and to comply with the elementary democratic demands. This is the result of the heroic resistance of the people of broad strata including students and a noteworthy initial victory of the democratic forces on the road to independence, democracy and reunification.

The south Korean people of all walks of life should heighten their vigilance against the "commitments" of the rulers and win genuine democracy without

(Continued on page 8)

## US Aerial Espionage Numbers 11 in June

The U.S. on June 29 committed aerial espionage against the DPRK by infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK from 10:54 to 10:58, the KCNA reported.

The KCNA said that an SR-71 flied up to the air above the coastal waters of Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province.

Such cases of aerial espionage committed by the U.S. numbered 11 in June alone.

# Angol Sports Village under Construction

More than 10 modern sports complexes with a total building area of some 430,000 square metres are taking shape in Pyongyang.

A large stadium and nine gymnasiums including volleyball, basketball, table tennis and handball gymnasiums with 2,000-4,000 seats and service facilities for sportsmen are under construction at Angol in Kwangbok Street.

The Angol Sports Village has a total building area of more than 1.75 million square metres.

The Angol Stadium with 25,000 seats is being built at the foot of a hill covered with pine trees on the bank of the Taedong River.

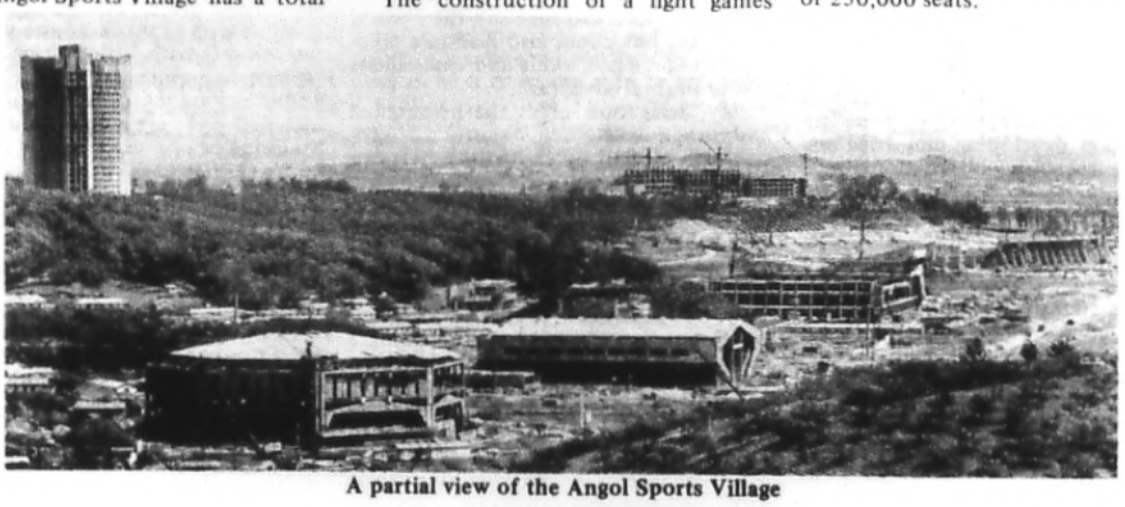
Already more than 80 percent of brick laying has been finished.

The construction of gymnasiums at the Angol Sports Village is also progressing apace.

The construction of a light games gymnasium nearly 140 metres long, with a total building space of more than 10,000 square metres, is making brisk headway.

150,000-seat and 30,000-seat stadiums are under construction at Rungra and Yanggak islets in Pyongyang, and an archery contest ground in eastern Pyongyang.

Stadium and gymnasiums under construction in Pyongyang will have a total of 250,000 seats.



A partial view of the Angol Sports Village

## Moscow, Prague Support Olympic Co-hosting

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, replying to questions by journalists at a briefing in Moscow on June 24, said that the Soviet Union had not as yet confirmed its participation in the forthcoming Olympic Games in Seoul, Tass reported.

But, he said, "We positively assess the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding the Games both in north and south Korea, which would help improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula and secure the normal course of the Games."

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak National Olympic Committee sent letters to the International Olympic Committee, the DPRK Olympic Committee and the south Korean Olympic Committee,

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# Peace-Loving N-S Reunification Policy Pursued by Pyongyang Authorities (2)

*Song Jae Ryong*
Editor

## July 4 N-S Joint Statement

**(Continued from the previous issue)**

With the publication of the historic July 4th Joint Statement, trends towards the country's reunification were rapidly promoted; the people in the north and south were taking greater interest than ever before in their homeland's reunification, seriously desiring to see the Joint Statement come true.

Along with this, Pyongyang authorities set forth a new five-point policy to eliminate military confrontation and ease the tensions between the north and south.

However, the south Korean authorities turned their backs on these trends by declaring their "basic policy" in June 1973 to perpetuate the national division and the "two Koreas" policy, using double-dealing tactics instead of faithfully implementing the agreement stipulated in the Joint Statement.

As the north-south dialogues came to a rupture because of the insincere attitude on the part of south Korea, despite Pyongyang's generous attitude and patient efforts.

In this situation, at the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly (Mar. 25, 1974), the DPRK government for the first time proposed to hold a Pyongyang-Washington talk to discuss the question of creating a prerequisite for removing the tensions in Korea and signing a peace agreement directly with the White House. It sent a letter to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives proposing to solve the problems.

Since then, the DPRK government has called for open or behind-the-screen Pyongyang-Washington talks.

The Pyongyang authorities waited for an affirmative response from the latter, leaving the door of dialogue and negotiation open, but not a convincing prospect of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

As is well known, more than 40 years have passed since Korea was divided into north and south, while a danger of permanent national division and a nuclear war crisis have continued to hang over the Korean Peninsula.

## On Forming a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

Under the prevailing situation the DPRK government of President Kim Il Sung put forward at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (Oct. 10, 1980) a nation-saving proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and a 10-point policy for a unified state to terminate the north-south confrontation and tensions and accomplish the divided country's reunification.

Also in his historic policy speech in December last year at the First Session of the Eighth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, President Kim Il Sung clarified again the earliest and the most reasonable solution of Korea's reunification issue.

The DPRK President said:

"The most reasonable way to reunify the country independently and peacefully is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea."

The originality of this policy is manifested in the fact that it propounded for the first time in history the idea that a confederal state can be formed to achieve national reunification not only in multinational countries but for a temporarily divided homogeneous nation.

The keynote of the proposal is that a unified national government should be established through north-south unity on condition that both sides recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems and a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

The proposal is based on the unique concept that people with different ideas can live together in one country and differing social systems can coexist in a unified state.

Now in many countries, people with different ideas and views are living together within the framework of a state, and in some countries people with different ideologies have established a government. Different social systems, too, can coexist in our country.

Therefore, it is a most reasonable proposal to peacefully solve the nation's reunification issue in accordance with the specific conditions of the north and south of Korea where socialist and capitalist systems exist.

This is also a fair reintegration proposal which takes the interests of both north and south Korea into consideration.

It is an undeniable historical fact that differing ideas and social systems have existed on the Korean Peninsula for scores of years.

Therefore, it is appropriate to attain national reintegration by founding a confederal state while recognizing these differences as they are.

Even after a unified confederal state is formed there will be no change in the property ownership system existing in north and south Korea and no one's personal interests will be harmed.

In south Korea the so-called free enterprise system will continue to function without any change.

South Korea is permitted of continuing and expanding trade with foreign countries as it does today, to say nothing of north-south economic cooperation which will greatly contribute to the expansion of its economy.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in north and south Korea will follow an independent policy in conformity with basic national interests and demands and achieve a unified development of the country.

The proposal to form a north-south confederal state should be urgently realized in view of the tensed situation on the Korean Peninsula and international circumstances surrounding it.

President Kim Il Sung's government has firmly maintained it as its consistent stand to attain the historic cause of national reintegration independently through the nation's concerted efforts.

The government of the DPRK has not only upheld the principle of great national unity along with the principles of independence and peaceful reunification as the fundamental principles for the country's reunification but has positively strived to solve its reunification issue, adhering to the great national unity of the entire nation irrespective of ideas, ideals and party affiliations.

The long road of national unification traversed by the Korean people has been the course of continuous struggles to strengthen their national unity.

A major obstacle standing in the way of stepping up their national unity is distrust and antagonisms existing within the nation.

To eliminate political confrontation between the north and south of the country along with military confrontation and create an atmosphere of trust and concord is essential for national unity and an urgent task to pave the way for Korea's reunification.

The people in the north and the south are of the same stock and the same ancestry. Korean people do not want distrust and confrontation among themselves.

The proposal for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a nation-saving policy to remove this distrust and confrontation among the fellow countrymen, promote trust and unity favorable for their national reintegration.

The prevailing situation in Korea marked by a growing danger of its permanent division and a possible nuclear holocaust makes it all the more urgent to establish a reunified confederal Korea.

**(To be continued)**

# Need to Establish Equitable Int'l Economic Order

*Foreign delegates of various countries made speeches at the plenary meeting of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation held in Pyongyang on June 9-13.* **(See related stories in the previous issue.)**

*They included delegates from India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Zambia, Indonesia, Socialist Ethiopia, Cyprus, Uganda, Togo, Egypt, Burundi, Pakistan, Mali, Iran, Ghana, Guinea, Malaysia, Madagascar, Syria, Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso, Singapore, Sierra Leone, PLO, Guinea-Bissau, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Kenya, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, FAO, WHO, the UN Development Programme, UNESCO, Maldives, Tanzania, Libya, Laos, Zaire, Morocco, Cameroon, Chad, Romania, Mongolia, the UN Industry Development Organization, and other international organizations.*

*Introduced here are excerpts from some speeches of them:*

Referring to the injustice of the present international economic order, ***Indian Foreign Minister Narayan Datt Tiwari,*** said:

Developing countries should establish a new international economic order and intensify mutual solidarity and cooperation.

The rewards when we strengthen economic cooperation among developing countries will be commensurately great in terms of stability and growth, sovereignty and self-reliance.

Developing countries since the inception of the programmes of cooperation under the nonaligned movement have made very serious efforts to initiate series of cooperative ventures. Economic cooperation among developing countries is an idea whose time has come, a means to ensure that each of our countries benefits from, even as it contributes to, the development of fellow developing countries.

***Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic*** said:

The strengthening of our mutual economic cooperation constitutes a basis for the greater unity of nonaligned and other developing countries and for their presence in international relations as a factor in resolving key word problems, safeguarding peace and security and general progress in the world.

The principled policy of nonalignment pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has brought lasting positive elements into the political developments in this region, which is exposed to dangerous confrontations and unrealistic ambitions.

***Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli*** said:

South-South cooperation would be of particular significance in the struggle of the developing countries for making a most rational use of resources, strengthening economic independence, establishing a new international economic order and doing away with backwardness.

The abolition of foreign debts of developing countries would be a way of solving the problem of fund needed for promoting South-South cooperation and economic development. The reduction of military expenses of the developed countries along would be enough to abolish the foreign debts.

The developing countries should unite and strive for peace and progress and for international cooperation to make cooperation among us a reality.

***Minister for Special Duties of the Office of the President of Nigeria I.A. Shekarri*** said:

A common approach by way of cooperation is not only an effective means of insulating developing countries from excessive fluctuations in the world economy, but could also lead to a pooling of experience, skills and capabilities to our mutual advantage.

My delegation urges the nonaligned and other developing countries to cooperate effectively with the African countries in developing viable economic projects which will improve their economic conditions.

***Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel Descoto Brockmann*** said:

The exasperation of the international economic crisis and the economic policies of neo-colonialists make it incumbent upon the nonaligned countries today to cooperate and strive collectively. We should not regard South-South cooperation as a substitute for north-south cooperation and should make it indispensable requirement which helps increase cooperation with the north and materialize the principle of collective self-reliance.

South-South cooperation should give its priority to cooperation in the fields of science and technology, agriculture and food, money and finance and trade, and for its successful realization it is necessary to strengthen economic integrity, negotiations and coordination at the regional, sub-regional and international level.

***L. J. Mwananshiku, foreign minister of Zambia***, said:

South-South cooperation is more vital now than ever before. This is more so because all our efforts to bring about a just and equitable international economic order have been rejected by those who continue to benefit from the present unequal system.

Against this background of continuing reluctance by the north to usher in a new economic order that should serve the interests of mankind the world over, we are left with little option but to intensify economic and technological cooperation among ourselves until a new international economic order is established.

***Emil Salim, minister of state for population and the environment of Indonesia,*** said:

The South-South cooperation involves cooperation in sustainable development of agriculture and fisheries; cooperation in changing economic structure through natural resources use, industry and trade; cooperation among regional or sub-regional groupings dealing with concrete items; and cooperation in human resources development.

**(Continued on page 6)**

# First Half-Year Econ. Plan Fulfilled in the DPRK

The working people of Korea have made big successes in carrying out the plan for the first-half of this year, the first year of the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).

The General Ferrous Mining Bureau under the Mining Industry Commission had carried out its first half-year plan at 105 percent as of June 25. The Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Chonnae District Coal Mining Complex and many other coal mines have overfulfilled their first half-year plans, set higher than last year's, on all indices.

The first half-year plans have been overfulfilled at the Ryongsong Machine Complex and the Rakwon Machine Complex, too. The General Bureau of Automation Industry had carried out its plan at 100.1 percent as of June 25.

Many factories and enterprises including the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, the Chongjin Machine Tool Plant and the October 30 Factory under the General Machine Corporation of Korea have honoured their first half-year plans.

The Spung, March 17, Pujongang and Changjagang hydraulic and many other power stations had fulfilled their plans at 104 percent as of June 28.

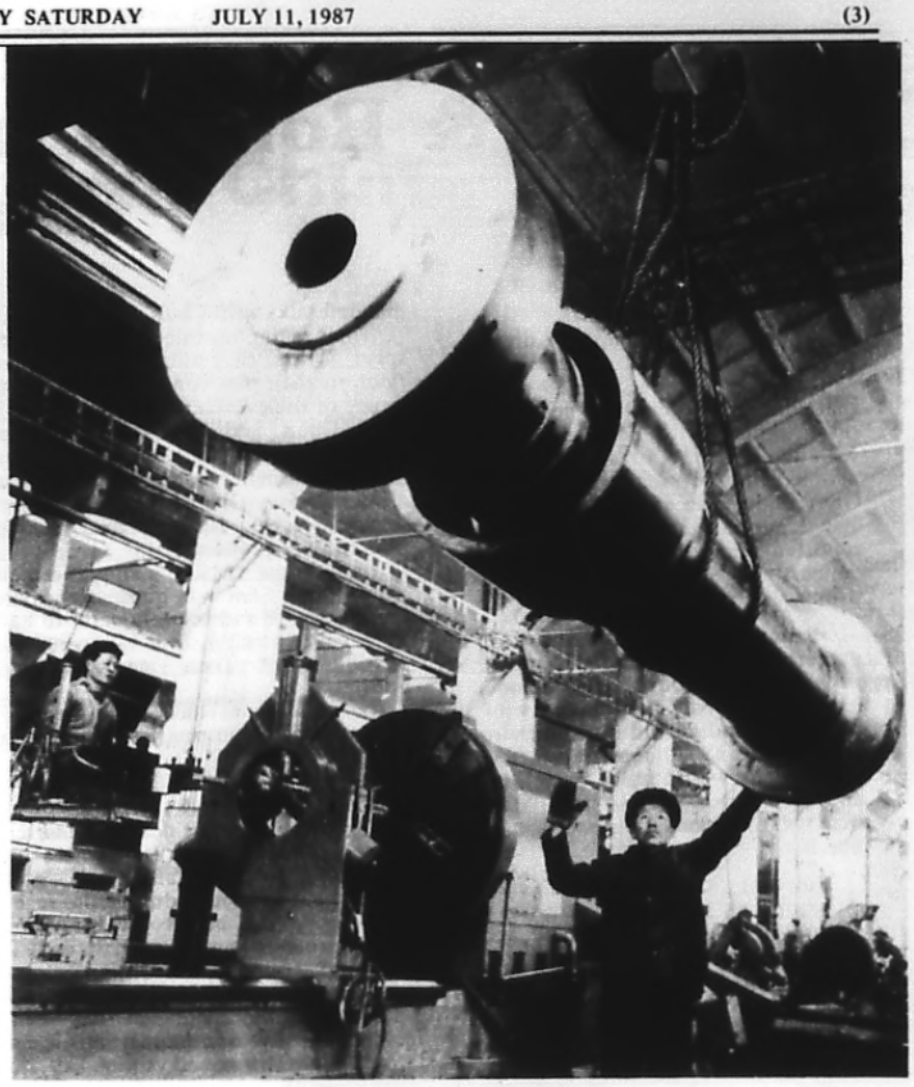
The workers of the General Bureaus of Marine and Land Transportation had carried out their plans at 103.7 percent as of June 15 by vigorously striving from the outset of the year.

Various general bureaus under the Fisheries Commission have also overfulfilled their first half-year plans.

Three management bureaus and 26 enterprises under the Ministry of Forestry had finished their first half-year plans as of June 23.

The Korean Silk Company, the Minor Chemical Corporation and many other companies and general bureaus have overfulfilled their first half-year plans by far.

The working people of Korea, consolidating the successes they have achieved, are now vigorously striving to carry out the national economic plan for this year ahead of schedule.



The Ryongsong Machine Complex

# Economic Development In DPRK

## Speech of Mr. Li Myong So

Representatives of the six countries including USSR and China concerned with Northeast Asia met in Tokyo from May 28 to 30.

Li Myong So, senior fellow of the Academy of Social Science in the DPRK, on the final day of the conference made a report on the country's success in economic development and the current third Seven-Year Plan.

Here are excerpts from his speech (Subtitles are ours...Ed.):

The line invariably adhered to by the government of our Republic in the field of economic construction is to build an independent national economy.

This is the embodiment of the Juche idea in the field of economic construction.

It is true that the economic subjugation is accomplished by the political subjugation, which makes it impossible to build an independent and sovereign state.

### Major Successes during 30 Yrs.

It has been for about 30 years that the building of an independent national economy is carried in full swing in our country.

Our country was literally reduced to debris due to the three-year war.

Everything that was reconstructed in 4-5 years after the liberation was destroyed and the people's living ruined.

At that time a certain people said that Korea could not rise again even after 100 years. But our people upgraded the economy to the pre-war level within 3 years to rise up again and also fulfilled the Five-Year Plan of National Economic Development one year and four months ahead of schedule.

With the implementation of the Three-Year Plan for Rehabilitation of the National Economy and the Five-Year Plan of National Economic Development, a foundation for socialist industrialization was laid down.

Our country carried out the Seven-Year Plan for National Economic Development on the basis of already made successes in the Five-Year Plan for National Economic Development.

As a result of fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan, the historic task of socialist industrialization was creditably carried out, so that our country has been turned into a socialist industrial state with independent and modern industry and developed rural economy and the life of our people more affluent and civilized.

Then we carried out the Six-Year Plan and second Seven-Year Plan.

Through successful fulfillment of the two long-term plans the foundation of our independent national economy was further strengthened and the people's material and cultural life radically improved.

We defined in a scientific way the inter-relation between heavy industry and light industry and agriculture in building the independent national economy and invariably carried through the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the heavy industry while simultaneously and rapidly developing the light industry and agriculture.

Above all, we directed our big efforts to creating a strong base of heavy industry and develop the machine-building industry, the core of industry, in particular.

In our country the great attention was also channeled to establishing the modern light industry base.

Agriculture is the field to which our country directed special efforts for the many-sided development of the economy in the past.

With a view to solving the food problem with our own efforts and rapidly develop the rural economy as a whole under the condition that our territory has more than 80 percent of mountainous areas, we developed the agriculture in a diversified way with the grain production as the main and made dynamic technical revolution whose main content is irrigation, electrification and chemicalization in rural areas.

On the other hand, we effected highly intensified agricultural production on the basis of the latest science and technology.

In order to build the independent national economy our country directed its efforts to equipping the economy with the modern technique and training large number of national technical personnel.

Self-reliance in technology is the prerequisite for the economic self-reliance.

From the outset of the economic construction, we defined the technical revolution as an important task and particularly, following the industrialization, we activated the undertaking for effecting mechanization, semi-automation and automation of the production process as a whole and further, for introducing computer and robot in production.

Our people created powerful bases of heavy industry equipped with all the key branches such as fuel, power, metallic engineering, chemistry, building material and etc. before anything else, in a historically short period.

Today the machine-building industry of our country turns out and supplies by itself the medium- and small-size machine and equipment, large-size machine tools, automatic machine tools, heavy trucks, heavy-duty excavators, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives and large cargo ships, large fishing vessels, varied accurate machines and electronic apparatuses, and recently manufactured 10,000-ton press and large-size oxygen separator.

We also established the modern light industry bases.

In particular, many achievements were registered in the rural technical revolution.

The task of irrigation land electrification were carried out long time ago and mechanization and chemicalization have been nearly brought to the completion stage.

At the end of the second Seven-Year Plan, the number of tractors already reached seven pieces per 100 hectares in the plain areas, six in the intermediate and mountainous areas and the amount of chemical fertilizer reached 1.5 tons per hectare.

As a result of thorough application of the Juche farming method in our country, the grain production during the period of the second Seven-Year Plan already reached to the level of 7.2 tons of rice and 6.3 tons of maize per hectare.

Thus our country has become a country with surplus grain from the grain-short country.

Big success was achieved in the field of training of national technicians.

We have already trained the large contingent of 1.5 million intellectuals in our country.

The government of our Republic pursues the building of independent national economy, not export-oriented economy but an economy which stresses satisfactory supply for domestic need and strives for development of economic relations with not only the socialist countries and the new emerging countries but also with the capitalist countries friendly towards us in the principle of mutual accommodation.

We actively push ahead with the joint ventures with other countries.

During the second Seven-Year Plan period, we have constructed the world-wide West Sea Barrage with our own design and technique in a short span of time by investing 4 billion dollars in blocking the 8 kilometer wide wild sea.

Under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung our people built up on the land of our country, once predominant of centurial backwardness and poverty, an independent sovereign state dignified in politics with independence, powerful in economy with self-reliance and indestructible in national defense.

The state takes charge of the responsibility on the material and cultural life of the people in our country.

Thanks to the compulsory educational system firmly supported by the self-reliant national economy, all youths and children of our country are studying free of charge for 11 years until they reach the working age, and the students of universities and colleges receive even scholarships from the state.

As a result of introduction of the free medical care system and the doctor-in-charge system, the people have no worry of their disease or medical treatment payment and enjoy life under the daily care of the doctors-in-charge.

The average longevity of our people has reached 74 years.

Our people reached the top of a big height in the construction of the country's economic base through dynamically unfolded arduous struggle while overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

### *Grand Goals of 3rd 7-Yr. Plan*

Our people have entered into a proud struggle to implement the grand goals of the third Seven-Year Plan for national economic development which is of decisive significance in building of

**(Continued on page 6)**

# Chun & Roh Try to Steal Opposition's Thunder

*By Li Ki Hyok*
**Special to The People's Korea**

Roh Tae Woo on June 29 proposed that direct presidential elections and seven other issues be allowed in line with the demands of a majority of the people. The proposals were accepted by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan two days later. The announcements were widely reported and referred to as "historical concessions" and "epoch-making proposals."

However, it is an attempt to stop the gathering momentum of the opposition and disguise Roh as a "democratic leader" to boost the popularity of the ruling DJP and extend its military rule.

In his June 29 announcement Roh said that he would resign from his party and step down as a presidential candidate if Chun rejected his package of proposals.

However, it is highly unlikely that the proposals were made without prior consultation with Chun. Indeed, according to a Jiji report from Washington on June 29, American assistant secretary of state Gaston Sigur revealed that he had discussed the proposals with Chun before Roh's announcement.

Furthermore, according to an AP report from Seoul, he stated on June 25 after a meeting with Gen. Chun on June 24 that "The political difficulties will be overcome and the Korean people will move toward a more open society and a truly democratic society."

His comments suggest that he already knew of the government's new approach at least four days before the announcement.

As Chun met Kim Young Sam on June 25 he could have conveyed the concessions. However, the situation was stage-managed to increase the prestige of Roh Tae Woo and give the outward appearance that the ruthless dictatorship had suddenly seen fit to grant the people democratic reforms.

Something had to be done to improve Roh's image. His nomination for the presidency sparked off the largest demonstrations in Korean history and his proposal to hold a meeting with Kim Young Sam to appease the situation was refused and Kim instead demanded talks with Chun.

Their announcements are circumspect, in that they didn't mention or reflect on their past conduct or the illegitimacy of their military regime.

If Chun and Roh really wanted democracy they would step down from the government along with all other army officials. One of the main goals of democratization is the establishment of non-military politics.

In response to Roh's announcement Kim Young Sam was quoted as saying on July 1, "We absolutely want to have military neutrality, not allowing any possibility of their involvement in politics."

Recent events have again revealed that south Korean politics is still in the hands of the United States.

In any other country it would be very unusual for state figures to consult foreign officials about domestic matters. However, President Reagan sent a personal letter to Chun and two U.S. officials went to Seoul during the recent turmoil. At the height of anti-government protests on June 23 and 24 Gaston Sigur met with Chun, Roh and prime minister Rhee Han Key.

The next day Sigur said that he had told Chun, "We oppose martial law, and would hate to see anything like that happen in this situation. Any use of the armed forces in this situation is unwarranted."

Goto Takao, a Japanese Korea watcher claims that it was the U.S. that wrote the scenario that the authorities have been acting out.

Anti-Americanism was a strong element to the protests in the run-up to the government's new approach. Among the slogans which were reported during the anti-government battles were "No democracy without self reliance," "Oust Americans!" "Down with Americans who support the military dictatroship." Effigies of Reagan and American flags were also openly burnt in the streets on several occasions.

* The following are the eight issues proposed by Roh:

1) the speedy amendment of the constitution, allowing for direct presidential elections, 2) revision of the presidential election law to guarantee freedom of candidacy and fair competition, 3) amnesty for Kim Dae Jung and the restoration of his civil rights, 4) maximum promotion and protection of basic rights, including a drastic extension of habeas corpus, 5) freedom of the press, with maximum improvements to the basic press law, 6) local autonomy, including the election of local councils and the establishment of municipal and provincial councils and self-government for colleges and universities, 7) guarantees to allow the free and democratic growth of political parties, and 8) bold social reforms aimed at stamping out crime and "deep-seated" corruption.

**Anti-government demonstrators burn the effigy of the "military dictatorship" and a Stars and Stripes in Seoul on June 23. (AP)**

# Socio-Economic, Pol. and Human Rights Situation in S. Korea (3)

**(Continued from the 1,341 issue)**

Only the truly "full" respect of self-determination of the Korean people can ultimately solve the problem of human rights violation in south Korea.

**For Peace in the Korean Peninsula**

We should also add that the denial of the right to self-determination of South Korean people is not only the cause of violation of human rights as described above, but also it involves the danger of a new conflict in the Korean peninsula which could provoke a nuclear war, limited or worldwide.

In South Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed by the US Administration and, the USA and the south Korean regime practice the so-called "Team-Spirit" military manoeuvre, in which more than 200,000-armed forces participate with the latest weapons, including the nuclear ones.

Team Spirit 87 has begun on the 13th of February, to be continued until May. Such a military manoeuvre has made impossible contacts and negotiations between the South and North Korea aimed at national independence and reunification.

It constitutes a military provocation against North Korea which has been putting forward several proposals to the US Administration and the South Korean regime for a peaceful settlement of the problems between North and South Korea, North Korea and USA and among the three parties concerned.

Historically one of the most important characteristics of the civilization is the progressive reduction of the use of power to settle the conflicts.

It is now, in our thermo-nuclear epoch, a duty for the human society to endeavour to peacefully settle conflicts as well as any contrasts of interests by negotiations and trade-offs.

We deeply hope that the USA will comply with the above-mentioned duty of today's human society.

This means the withdrawal of all military presence from South Korea, the substitution of the present economic and political domination by a normal relation of mutual respect between Korean and American peoples, thus contributing to eliminate the political and economico-social cause of the violation of human rights in South Korea. **(End)**

# Chronology of Major Events

## *(June 25-July 1)*

*June 25*

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur had a talk with RDP President Kim Young Sam in the wake of his meetings respectively with Chun Doo Hwan, Roh Tae Woo, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan and Kim Dae Jung on June 24. Sigur reportedly told Chun Doo Hwan, "We oppose martial law, and would hate to see anything like that happen in this situation. Any use of the armed forces in this situation is unwarranted."

*June 26*

Heavy street battles flared up in at least 33 cities across south Korea as the opposition-sponsored "Grand Peace Marches" were foiled by some 60,000 policemen mobilized across the nation. At least 300,000 people in 888 places across south Korea staged protests, which lasted until the morning of June 27, Japan's NHK said.

Some 120 RDP members launched a sit-in at the head office in Seoul in protest against the merciless crackdown upon the peace marches.

*June 27*

Demonstrations continued in Seoul, Kwangju, Chongju, Chonju, Taegu, Mokpo, Kunsan and other provincial cities. More than 3,000 people were detained and hundreds reported injured, police said. Police also said that some 14,400 students from 64 universities and colleges took part in the demonstrations.

Gaston Sigur quoted President Reagan as saying that he hopes the south Korean government and opposition "join in a process of real compromise" to find a peaceful solution to the country's political future.

*June 28*

Scattered and sporadic demonstrations were reported in Seoul and at least eight other cities. In Chungju two police boxes and a DJP office were attacked. Some 1,000 Korean-Americans held an anti-Chun demonstration in front of the White House and marched forward to the state department building.

*June 29*

Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the DJP, proposed an eight-point plan to accept the opposition's call for democratization including constitutional revision leading to direct presidential elections and an amnesty for Kim Dae Jung.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said: "Analysts here (Tokyo) explain the step taken by south Korea's ruling party is linked to Washington's serious concern over the sharp aggravation of the internal political situation, which threatens to prove detrimental to the U.S. military-strategic plan."

*June 30*

The statement issued by the RDP called on the people to "exercise restraint" to allow a smooth, mature transition to democracy. "We believe the military should support, defend and act as a shield for the democratization of the country, desired not by any particular political group, but by the whole nation," it said.

Kim Dae Jung called for the formation of an interim government to handle constitutional reforms and oversee the transition to a new government. He visited students injured in the street demonstrations. Kim's car was not followed by police vehicles for the first time, reporters said.

Kim Young Sam said he believed that the military would support the democratization, adding that the Council for the Promotion of Democracy would be dissolved once democratization was achieved.

*July 1*

Chun Doo Hwan agreed to "fully accept" Roh Tae Woo's eight-point democratic reform proposal made clear by him on June 29.

Kim Young Sam said: "I welcome the statement, although it has come belatedly. It has come as a result of the continued struggle for democracy of all the people, including students, intellectuals and religious people."

Park Chan Jong, chairman of the policy committee of the RDP, said, "What we worry about most are the irregularities which may happen during the coming election campaign."

# U.S. Needs to Strong-Arm Chun

*Follows an article written by Edward W. Pointras for the Los Angeles Times which appeared in the International Herald Tribune, June 13-14 issue:*

SEOUL, south Korea – As south Korea lurches from one tense political confrontation to the next, it appears ever more likely that, far from improving, the domestic situation will either continue to explode in violence or further deteriorate into even worse repression. The government has said that it will deal severely with all who "sabotage" preparations for next February's "peaceful transition of power." After increased levels of both protest and police response in the most recent clashes this week, the situation has become far more strained.

In recent months, hopes for real political change, raised by the success of the opposition in 1985 National Assembly elections, have been dashed repeatedly by an intransigent authoritarian regime. Censorship, police power and political manipulation have been used in the regime's attempt to shut down opposition efforts to focus attention on the need for a change of rule. On April 13, President Chun Doo Hwan announced the arbitrary termination of debate on constitutional revision, a move that generated widespread public resentment. The government's position has become even more insecure after recent revelations of financial scandal and the exposure of police brutality in the torture death of a university student. The economic miracle in Korea is also a potential threat to the government, for the slightest economic downturn would almost certainly result in widespread domestic disaffection.

In this context many have been calling for dialogue and compromise, but the confrontation continues. To understand why, one must examine the underlying structure of this political standoff. The military has controlled south Korean politics since Park Chong Hee led a coup in 1961. The Chun government came to power in a far more violent military takeover, and all attempts to cover up the bloody legacy of the Kwangju massacre in 1980 have failed to resolve the problem of the regime's legitimacy. This government has repeatedly shown no intention of surrendering power. In addition to the natural reluctance to preside over its own electoral defeat, the regime obviously fears, too, the retaliation that might follow.

> *"The heir apparent, Roh Tae Woo, has actively participated in the regime's repugnant destruction of human rights and the consequent undermining of true security. Mr. Roh was a key figure in the bloody putsch of December 1979 and the spring massacre of 1980. . . . ."*

Appeals for moderation, dialogue and compromise by the government deliberately avoid the fundamental issue of facing an open democratic election in which it could be voted out. Recent public opinion polls have consistently found a substantial majority in favor of a system allowing for just such free elections. The opposition, for its part, does not intend to be drawn into a "dialogue" that evades this central issue, hence will not dicuss concessions that would only allow government to wear a conciliatory disguise.

The closest parallel to the Korean political confrontation is the apartheid struggle in south Africa, where those who seek the one meaningful change – dismantling of the unjust system itself – are unwilling to cooperate in minor improvements, however desirable, that would only further entrench a minority regime.

Therefore, attempts by the United States and others to "moderate" either situation, however well-motivated, are likely to be subverted by both regimes for their own consolidation. By repeatedly calling for dialogue and compromise in Korea, an apparently reasonable position, the United States has put itself at the service of a dictatorial regime intent on extending its power through a "peaceful transition" from one former general to a carbon copy.

The heir apparent, Roh Tae Woo, has actively participated in the regime's repugnant destruction of human rights and the consequent undermining of true security. Mr. Roh was a key figure in the bloody putsch of December 1979 and the spring massacre of 1980. He participated in the strengthening of already draconian government controls, permitting preventive detention, the arbitrary extension of prison sentences and the application of police power to deter free assembly. Recent attempts to portray Mr. Roh as a "moderate" are unconvincing in view of his record.

The opposition, led by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, is a moderate, even conservative political force. Government attempts to paint them as anti-military or pro-communist contradict everything the mainline opposition has ever said. Opposition leaders repeatedly affirm support for the U.S. military presence and belief in an American-style capitalistic system. But they also challenge the negative anti-communist ideology of the military-oriented government and suggest that reduction of North-South tensions and eventual reunification should be primary goals instead.

The United States now officially acknowledges that a democratic system based on genuine popular support in south Korea would be the best assurance of strength in the contest with the communist North. Recent U.S. appeals for improvement in human rights and democracy, however, are widely interpreted as attempts to protect America's image in case the Chun government, like that of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines, invites its own collapse. Many Koreans now perceive the United States as supporting a regime feared, despised and even ridiculed by its own subjects.

With one of the world's highest literacy rates, a demonstrable desire for free elections and a widening experience on the world stage, the people of south Korea deserve a much better system than they have. The United States is making a mistake by letting a desire for stability at all costs become a reason for bolstering a police state that has been in place far too long.

*The writer, professor of historical theology at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul, has lived and worked in Korea since 1953. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.*

# Roh Outwits NSP Chief: Paper

*Here is an article of the Asian Wall Street Journal dated July 2:*

SEOUL – "If they ever decide to make a movie of this episode in Korean history," says a Korean government official, "they should call it 'Three Weeks in June.' "

That's how long it took to bring the raging yearlong crisis in south Korea to an end – at least temporarily – and to change the face of Korean politics in the process.

"Few know the inside story," the official says, of how and why President Chun Doo Hwan and his ruling circle this week came to accept virtually all the demands of their political opponents. "And the full truth may never be known to anyone" except the coterie of political, military and intelligence advisers around Mr. Chun, who hotly debated whether to concede or to crack down.

Details furnished by the official, which were confirmed Wednesday by another source close to the advisers, indicate that the choice between lowering the political temperature and lowering the boom was a close call.

According to the two sources, Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the party's candidate for the south Korean presidency, outmaneuvered the hard-liners who preferred a crackdown to concession.

Increasingly convinced by his own advisers that the only way out of the Korean political quagmire was to accept the opposition's demands for a speedier move toward democracy, Mr. Roh long ago cast his lot with the moderates, the sources say.

### Tough Ideologue

They add that Unification Minister Huh Moon-Doh, a tough ideologue and former chief political adviser to President Chun, and retired Gen. Chang Se-Dong, the recently fired director of the National Security Planning Agency, sought Draconian measures to halt the growing unrest.

The sources say the struggle between Mr. Roh and the hard-liners began months ago, Mr. Roh, a close friend of the president and a member of the same military academy class attended by Mr. Chun, was being undermined regularly by Mr. Chang, the sources say. They add that Mr. Chang, leader of a competing class of the Korea Military Academy, had ambitions of his own. "With Chang in such a powerful position," says one of the sources, "Roh couldn't win."

> *"The two sources and others say that Mr. Chang's dismissal took him by surprise. On May 28, two days after the cabinet reshuffle, rumors of a coup attempt by Mr. Chang (Se Dong, fired NSP director) and his military loyalists, later denied by the government, sent stock prices plummeting on the Seoul Stock Exchange."*

But the sources say that Mr. Roh's chance came last May when President Chun was deciding on a critical reshuffle of his cabinet to quiet public outrage over various controversies surrounding the government.

As the man in charge of south Korea's chief intelligence agency when anticommunist agents of the national police tortured a student to death in January, then covered up the murder, Mr. Chang was vulnerable. At the same time, the sources say it was Mr. Chang who advised the President to shelve a national debate last April over revision of the constitution, a move that proved a disastrous political miscalculation when protests erupted across the nation.

It was at the moment of Mr. Chang's greatest weakness, the sources say, that Mr. Roh made his move, enlisting the help of his protege Chung Ho-Yong, who attended the same military class as Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh. They say that Mr. Chung, who was home affairs minister at the time and also was sacked in connection with the police torture cover-up, convinced President Chun to dump Mr. Chang as well.

### Taken by Surprise

The two sources and others say that Mr. Chang's dismissal took him by surprise. On May 28, two days after the cabinet reshuffle, rumors of a coup attempt by Mr. Chang and his military loyalists, later denied by the government, sent stock prices plummeting on the Seoul Stock Exchange.

Next, the sources say, Mr. Chung helped to engineer a change in attitude among a few crucial military leaders believed to be cozy with Mr. Chang, thus clearing most of the dangers from the moderate path that Mr. Roh had begun to tread. Mr. Chung, the sources say, also helped swing key commanders behind Mr. Roh.

Mr. Roh then methodically garnered the support of the new chief of the National Security Planning Agency and other elements of the power elite.

Last Thursday (June 25), the day after President Chun met opposition leader Kim Young Sam to try to break the constitutional impasse, Mr. Roh and his small group of advisers began drawing up their eight-point political-reform plan, the sources say. On Friday (June 26), while violent demonstrations were raging in south Korea's streets, they say, Mr. Roh and his group were secretly at work drafting reform proposals.

While all that was going on, the sources say, some disgruntled Democratic Justice Party members, who had long believed Mr. Roh was dragging his feet on a more flexible policy toward the opposition, began a campaign to drop him as the party's presidential candidate.

### Vague Outline

Last Sunday (June 28), the sources say, Mr. Roh took a vague outline of his proposals to President Chun, where the two men spent some time discussing them. Mr. Chun, who three days earlier had reaffirmed that Mr. Roh had "total authority" to settle the political impasse, gave the plan his nod.

At that time, the sources say, one of the proposals called for the restoration of the civil rights of those convicted of political crimes, but didn't mention Kim Dae Jung by name. Mr. Roh's specific reference to Mr. Kim in his announcement Monday (June 29), the sources say, caught Mr. Chun by surprise.

The president was a "little bit angry" at Mr. Roh over that, says one of the sources, and resisted. In the end, the two sources say, Mr. Chun accepted the amnesty for Mr. Kim as a fait accompli, though the president refused to mention Mr. Kim by name in his speech agreeing to democratic reform Wednesday (July 1).

"Roh carefully lined up all those who believed the time had come to loosen the political reins, and convinced a few who did not," says one of the sources. "In the face of overwhelming odds, the reluctant Mr. Chun couldn't resist."

# Worldwide Support Needed for Palestinian Issue: ICCP Chairman

The chairman of a U.N. affiliated body supporting the Palestine people said at a press conference in Tokyo on June 17 that he expects more non-government organizations in the world to join the work for a settlement to the Palestinian issue.

A delegation of the International Coordinating Committee for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Question of Palestine (ICCP), headed by Chairman Dr. Don Betz, was on a one week visit to Japan in the hope of developing cooperation and relations with Japanese non-governmental organizations.

After the press conference, two members of the delegation, Mr. Maria Abderraham, secretary general of the Palestine Committee of the NGO and Mr. Adnan Ali Al-Sherouf, director of International Relations for the Palestine Committee of the NGO, gave their comments on the relationship with the DPRK and its people to The People's Korea.

They said that the "Korean people are a friendly people and have been supporting our struggle from the beginning. We have an official office in Korea and our relationship is now very good. We are very thankful to the Korean people for presenting their help and solidarity and think our relationship is getting better and better. Finally we hope our relationship will continue like this.".

Chairman Dr. Don Betz expressed satisfaction with his visit by saying that he was convinced that Japanese associations are capable of playing a major role in the promotion of public awareness concerning the Palestinian situation, and added that "We look forward to receiving political and economic support from Japanese associations."

The ICCP is a United Nations affiliated body serving as a vehicle for interaction between non-governmental organizations worldwide working in support of the Palestinian people. The ICCP convenes what are known as regional conferences and sponsors symposia and seminars on the Palestinian issue, as well as organizing an annual international conference of non-government groups.

* * *

Information on the ICCP is available at the U.N. or PLO offices in Tokyo, or from the following address: ICCP, P.O. Box 127, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

# Statement of Chongryun CSC in Support of S. Korean People

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun CSC) in a statement issued on June 27 expressed support to the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean people and vehemently denounced the Chun Doo Hwan puppet clique for its brutal suppression of the "Grand National Peaceful March" as an anti-national act going against the will and desire of the entire Korean people.

(Continued from page 2)

To meet the challenges of the global economy today and tomorrow North-South and South-South cooperation are imperative.

***Berhanu Bayih, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia,*** said:

The emergence of the developing world as a major force in world affairs representing nearly three-fourth of humanity and possessing much of its natural and cultural wealth, is a historic landmark of the second half of the 20th century.

I have to emphasize the fact that we have no choice but to overcome all difficulties and intensify our cooperation based on the principles of equality, collective self-reliance and mutual benefits. A more effective cooperation among the developing countries, we are convinced, will not only accelerate the development of the south but also give it a stronger position in the world economy and a greater influence on the restructuring of international economic relations.

***George Iacovou, foreign minister of Cyprus,*** said:

The holding of this conference, the first of its kind, is a recognition of the great importance of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. It is, also, a demonstration of the political will be our countries to enhance our collaboration and search for new avenues in order to bring prosperity and economic development to our peoples.

(Continued from page 3)

country's economic bases and in improving of the people's living standard.

During the new long-term plan period, our people will vigorously push ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy to build economy perfect in its structure, decisively raise the level of its technical equipment and put all the production activities on a base of modern science to suit the demand of building an independent national economy, so as to more firmly lay down the economic foundation for satisfying the material needs of the country and people.

At the end of the third Seven-Year Plan our country will turn out 100,000 million K.W.H. of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 10 million tons of steel, 1.7 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 22 million tons of cement, 7.2 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 11 million tons of aquatic products, 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland.

During the plan period the industrial output will increase by 1.9 times and agricultural production by 1.4 times.

This means that at the end of the third Seven-Year Plan, our country's industrial output will increase by 1,100-odd times as against the year 1946 and that our country can turn out the industrial goods within a time of only 7 hours, which was produced through a whole year in 1946.

The third Seven-Year Plan of the national economic development envisages to modernize the outdated and backward equipment on the basis of new science and technology in all sectors of national economy and push ahead with the mechanization, automation, introduction of robot and computers in an unprecedentedly big scale.

As a result, the successes of latest science and technology shall be applied in all aspects of the national economy in a broad scale, existing equipment and production lines remodeled a new, a decisive turn will be brought about in completion of comprehensive mechanization in the areas of mining industry, agricultural sector, construction and transport and the electronic computers shall be widely introduced in different fields of national economy including the electronic industry and engineering.

During the plan period, a rapid development will be effected in rural economy, fishing industry and light industry, dwelling houses will be built in a massive way and food, clothing, housing problems of the people settled more perfectly and the real income of the workers and officers increased by 1.6 times and peasants' by 1.7 times.

When the third Seven-Year Plan of the national economy is fulfilled, our country will be changed into a developed socialist state.

We could catch up or take the lead of the level of the developed countries in a major industrial production per capita and the political, economic and military might would be strengthened beyond comparison, and the science and culture flourished and developed in an all round way.

By then, our country would facilitate more extensively the economic exchange with many countries on a solid economic basis.

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### DPRK Dels. To Foreign Countries. (May 20–June 30)

**MAY 20**

* An air force delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Colonel General Cho Myong Rok to Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of its Central Committee to attend the 15th Congress of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League.

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Bong Ju, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee to Poland and Hungary.

* A delegation of the Korean Musicians Union led by Li Han Ryong, vice chairman of its Central Committee to the Soviet Union.

**MAY 23**

* A North Hamgyong Provincial Friendship delegation headed by An Mun Hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee to Heilongjing Province of China.

**MAY 27**

* A Korean government delegation led by Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin to attend the 21st Meeting of the DPRK-USSR Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee to the Soviet Union.

* A Korean railway delegation headed by Pak Yong Sok, minister of Railways to China.

* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Maeng Gyong Ho, vice chairman of the Committee to GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

**MAY 28**

* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, vice chairman of its Central Committee to Japan.

**JUNE 1**

* A government forestry delegation of Korea headed by Vice Minister of Forestry Kim Yong Hwa to the Soviet Union.

**JUNE 3**

* A Korean government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Kim Ung Ho, vice chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology to China.

* A delegation of the DPRK State Planning Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Ham Guk Gyong to Czechoslovakia.

* A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by Rim Gun Bok, rector of the University of Construction and Building Materials and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Union to GDR and the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Vice Director Li Chung Ung to Mongoria.

**JUNE 10**

* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Li Song Rok, vice minister of Foreign Trade to Bulgaria.

* A delegation of the DPRK Education Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Li Sang Sol to China.

* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Jong Sun to GDR and Poland.

* A delegation of the Korean Anti-imperialist Veteran Fighters Committee headed by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army O Jae Won, vice chairman of the Committee to Algeria.

* A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ryu Ho Jun, director of its secretariat to Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary and Romania.

**JUNE 15**

* A delegation of the Bureau of National Archives of the DPRK headed by its director Han Ryul Mo to China.

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Choe Tae Bok, secretary of its Central Committee to Yemen.

**JUNE 20**

* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Vice Director Kwon Min Jun to Czechoslovakia.

* A delegation of Korean technical education headed by Director of the General Bureau of Technical Education of the Education Commission Song Jae Song to GDR.

* A Korean documentary film delegation to the Soviet Union.

**JUNE 24**

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Chong Song Nam, minister of External Economic Affairs to Rwanda.

* A Korean railway delegation headed by So Nam Sin, vice minister of Railways to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by Chong Dong Uk, rector of the University of International Relations and vice chairman of the Committee to GDR and Hungary.

* A Korean young publishing workers' delegation headed by Li Jong Gi, editor-in-chief of Rodong Chongnyon to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by O Il Hyon, secretary of the Committee to GDR.

**JUNE 25**

* A state Pyongyang circus headed by Kim Jong Ho, vice chairman of Culture and Art to Algeria.

**JUNE 30**

* A Korean party and government delegation headed by Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council to Algeria.

### Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang. (May 19–June 29)

**MAY 19**

* A delegation of instructors for Chinese students abroad headed by Chen Makai, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Educational Committee,

(Continued on page 7)

# Sports and Culture

## Wrestling

The Third International Free Style Wrestling Tournament was held in Pyongyang from June 12 to 14.

The tournament was participated in by Bulgarian, Chinese, Soviet and Korean wrestlers.

Follow the results:

**48 kg**
1. Li Jae Sik (Korea)
2. Li Hak Son (Korea)
3. Kim Sun Chol (Korea)

**52 kg**
1. Kim Yong Sik (Korea)
2. Ro Gyong Nam (Korea)
3. Pang Hong Il (Korea)

**57 kg**
1. Li Chol (Korea)
2. Pesterev Andrei (USSR)
3. O Yong Gon (Korea)

**62 kg**
1. Cho Yong Gon (Korea)
2. Kim Yong Nam (Korea)
3. Kim Bong Hwan (Korea)

**68 kg**
1. Omuraliev Kenzhibek (USSR)
2. Yuspov Iskander (USSR)
3. Chon Jong Gil (Korea)

**74 kg**
1. Chon Chan Ju (Korea)
2. Hua Muchjun (China)
3. Won In Nam (Korea)

**82 kg**
1. Yu Sang Man (Korea)
2. Pogolisya Pavel (USSR)
3. Pae Sung Won (Korea)

**90 kg**
1. Tedeev Dzhamblat (USSR)
2. Wang Zongren (China)
3. Peter Petrov (Bulgaria)

**Above 100 kg**
1. Hong Chol Ho (Korea)
2. Li Myong Chol (Korea)

## Judo

The Fifth International Judo Tournament was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium from June 2 to 4.

Mongolian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Polish, Soviet and Korean judoists participated in the tournament.

Following are the final placings of the competitions:

**Open-weight**
1. Akaki Kiborzalidze (USSR)
2. Chon Myong Sop (Korea)
3. Kim Song Do (Korea)
3. Hwang Jae Gil (Korea)

**60 kg**
1. Pak Hak Yong (Korea)
2. Li Gwang (Korea)
3. Kang Jong Ho (Korea)
3. Li Chol Ju (Korea)

**65 kg**
1. Kim Yong Gyom (Korea)
2. Li Song Gun (Korea)
3. An Se Yong (Korea)
3. Vahtan Dzhaparidze (USSR)

**71 kg**
1. Georgi Tenadze (USSR)
2. Li Chang Su (Korea)
3. Li Sun Il (Korea)
3. Aleksandr Zaharin (USSR)

**78 kg**
1. Zh. Ganbold (Mongolia)
2. Ko Jun Sok (Korea)
3. Li Gang Ho (Korea)
3. Rim In Bom (Korea)

**86 kg**
1. Pak Jong Chol (Korea)
2. Marian Krestev (Bulgaria)
3. Gzhegozhek Andrei (Poland)
3. Nencho Dobrev (Bulgaria)

**95 kg**
1. Evgeni Dolinin (USSR)
2. Ro Un Ryong (Korea)
3. Pak Gum Song (Korea)
3. O. Balzhinam (Mongolia)

**Over 95 kg**
1. Hwang Jae Gil (Korea)
2. Chon Myong Sop (Korea)
3. Akaki Kuborzalidze (USSR)
3. B. Baterden (Mongolia)

Gold, silver or bronze medals were awarded respectively to successful judoists.

Six judoists who exhibited excellent prowess were awarded technical prize.

## Radio Finding

International Radio-Finding Competitions of Socialist Countries were held in North Hwanghae Province from June 17 to 21.

Participating in the competitions were Bulgarian, Chinese, Hungarian, Polish, Soviet and Korean (A and B) teams.

The competitions divided into adult, junior, women's and senior groups involved team and individual events of 3.5 megahertz and 144 megahertz radio-finding.

Following are the final team standings:

**• 3.5 MEGAHERTZ**

**Adult group**
1. China
2. Bulgaria
3. Hungary

**Junior group**
1. Korea (A)
2. China
3. Bulgaria

**Women's group**
1. USSR
2. Korea (A)
3. China

**Senior group**
1. USSR
2. Bulgaria
3. Poland

**• 144 MEGAHERTZ**

**Adult group**
1. Korea (A)
2. Hungary
3. Bulgaria

**Junior Group**
1. Korea (A)
2. China
3. Bulgaria

**Women's group**
1. Korea (A)
2. China
3. USSR

**Senior group**
1. USSR
2. Korea (A)
3. Hungary

Following are the winners in individual competitions:

**• 3.5 MEGAHERTZ**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Adult group:** | Zhao Xingzhi (China) |
| **Junior group:** | Cha Sun Chol (Korea A) |
| **Women's group:** | Song Hwang Suk (Korea A) |
| **Senior Group:** | V.V. Kirbechenko (USSR) |

**• 144 MEGAHERTZ**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Adult group:** | Kim Gwang Un (Korea A) |
| **Junior group:** | Cha Sun Chol (Korea A) |
| **Women's group:** | Kim Son Suk (Korea A) |
| **Senior group:** | V.S. Korshnor (USSR) |

## Callisthenics

The Eighth International Callisthenic Tournament was held from June 26 to 27 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Follow the results of the competitions:

**Team exercise**
1. Korea (B)
2. USSR
3. Korea (A)

**Individual totals (Rope, Ring, Club and Ribbon)**
1. Chang Ok Sun (Korea)
2. Li Suk Yong (Korea)
3. Ryutova Natasha (USSR)

Korean player Chang Ok Sun carried off 4 gold medals at individual events, another Korean player Li Suk Yong 3 silver and 1 bronze medals and Ryutova Natasha of the USSR 1 silver and 3 bronze medals.

(Continued from page 6)

China.
* A delegation of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by Kato Tetsuo, its general secretary.

**MAY 21**
* A delegation of the Great and Central Council of the Republic of San Marino headed by Pier Paolo Gasperoni, member of the leadership of the United Socialist Party of San Marino and member of the Great and Central Council.
* The Novels Art Troupe of Cuba.

**MAY 23**
* A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Soelle, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.
* A delegation of the United Peasants Party of Poland headed by Czarek Roman, member of the Presidium, secretary, of its Central Committee.

**MAY 25**
* A delegation of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by A. Filatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the CPSU.
* A delegation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by its Director Zdenek Snitil.
* A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Remeny Gyula, first deputy of its general staff.

**MAY 28**
* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the German Democratic Republic headed by its Vice President Peter Rybka.
* Wakasugi Kenki, mayor of Niigata Prefecture, Japan and his party.
* A delegation of the Okayama Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by its General Secretary Watanabe Yoshinobu.

**JUNE 1**
* A Tampere visiting group of Finland named after Kim Jong Il headed by Matti Sa Salminen, chairman of the Tampere branch of the Finland-Korea Associaton.
* A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its General Secretary Cserveny Vilmos.
* A delegation of the Technical College in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, headed by its Deputy Rector Pavol Horvath.
* A delegation of Buddhist scholars in Kyoto, Japan, headed by Shigahara Ryobun, general director of the Kyoto Buddhists Council of Japan.
* A Soviet delegation for exchange of experience in socialist emulation headed by Pavel Chebottrev.

**JUNE 4**
* A delegation of the Yugoslav Tanjug News Agency headed by its Director Mihailo Saranovic.
* A delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola–Workers' Party headed by its Department Director Antonio Burity Da Silva Neto Beavo.

**JUNE 5**
* A delegation of the Red Cross Society of China headed by its Vice Chairman Zhang Ming.
* A Hyogo Prefectural District Council delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by President of the Hyogo Prefectural District Council Oku Mokichi.
* A delegation of mayors of Heilogjiang Province of China headed by Wang Dehu, chief of the Heihe District Administration Office in Heilogjiang, China.

**JUNE 8**
* A delegation of the Polish Peace Committee headed by its Vice President Michail Szulzcewski.
* A delegation of officers in charge of external affairs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Yu Jianzhong, deputy director of Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense of China.

**JUNE 11**
* A delegation of the Novosibirsk Branch of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society headed by Vladimir Volkov, first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies of Novosibirsk Region.

**JUNE 15**
* A party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Vitali Khkhlov, deputy chairman of its broad.
* A Soviet trade union delegation for the exchange of experience of investor and rationalizers.

**JUNE 19**
* A delegation of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Vice Chairman Wei Wei.
* A television delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gunter Leucht, first vice chairman of the GDR State Television Committee.
* A delegation of the Xinhua News Agency of China headed by its Deputy General Director Guo Chaoren.
* A delegation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S. headed by its General Secretary Brouwer Arie R.

**JUNE 22**
* A party workers' delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Vaksan Vasike, secretary of the Constanta Provincial Committee of the RCP.
* A study tour delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia headed by its Vice Minister Aklu Girgre.
* A delegation of the Soviet Writers Union headed by Semyon Churtakov.

**JUNE 23**
* A Chinese cultural workers' friendship delegation headed by Wa Chunde, deputy director of a department of the Ministries of Culture.

**JUNE 25**
* A delegation of the Amur Regional Economic Foreign Trade of the USSR headed by Pavel Simonets, vice president of the Executive Committee of the Amur Regional Soviet of People's Deputies.

**JUNE 26**
* A delegation of the U.S. Committee for a new Korea policy headed by Ayesha Gill, member of the Committee.
* A Romanian trade union delegation headed by Miu Pobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

**JUNE 29**
* A party workers' delegation of the Socialist Unity of Germany headed by Helmut Semmelman, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Party.
* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Uzbek Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Mirakhmat Mirlasymov, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and first secretary of the Khorezm Regional Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Zambia headed by Minister P. Malukutila.

(KCNA)

# Idea of Neutral Nations Inspection Force

*By Li Song Gi*
**Special to The People's Korea**

A new idea is being explored as a step to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The new idea was proposed by President Kim Il Sung when he made a policy speech at the end of last year.

Calling for north-south high-level political and military talks, he proposed the organization of a neutral nations inspection force as a body to watch the military actions of both sides in the 250 km-long, 4 km-wide Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

In connection with the new proposal, the DPRK President told a visiting Japanese dietman Utsunomiya Tokuma, an independent member of the House of Councillors, that a neutral nations inspection force would serve as a guarantee that Pyongyang would never "invade" south Korea.

A neutral nations inspection force, the President said, should be composed of the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)–Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden. These countries did not take part in the Korean War which started on June 25, 1950.

The Armistice Agreement signed on July 27, 1953 stipulates that the NNSC shall conduct supervision and inspection of armistice violations, including the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military equipment or personnel from abroad.

The function of the NNSC has been paralyzed since the United States and south Korea signed the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty in October 1953, justifying the introduction of new weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the U.S. military presence there.

The NNSC now is a body that exists only in name.

This was one of the main reasons why the DPRK President cited a measure to increase the authority and function of the NNSC in his policy speech.

At the 429th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held on July 29, 1985 in Panmunjom, the Pyongyang side made a four-point proposal for "security in the MAC headquarters area and withdrawal of armaments from there".

To be more precise:

1) Both sides destroy all their military installations and posts in the MAC headquarters area and remove all heavy and automatic weapons from there.

2) Both sides reduce the number of security guards in the MAC headquarters area from 65 to 30.

3) Both sides limit weapons carried by security guards in the MAC headquarters to pistols only and prohibit them from carrying any weapons at the JSA (Joint Security Area).

4) Both sides dispatch a joint observation team accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to verify the removal of all military installations and posts and heavy and automatic weapons from the area.

Since Pyongyang proposed the four-point offer, the DPRK and the United States has discussed the issue at MAC meetings, failing to reach an agreement.

Although the proposal for the establishment of a neutral nations inspection force was made to south Korea, the United States seems to have interest in the proposal as it has stressed the need for confidence-building measures at least in words.

An informed source said that the United States has the plan for the establishment of U.N. peace-keeping forces as a counterproposal.

The source said that it is highly unlikely that Pyongyang will accept the idea of placing U.N. peace-keeping forces in the DMZ, given that the U.S. troops stay in south Korea as "U.N." forces.

### Pyongyang Has Serious Interest in Reducing Tensions

Since the DPRK called for three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea in early 1984, it has taken initiatives, making important concessions.

Through three-way talks, Pyongyang wants to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington and issue a non-aggression declaration jointly with Seoul. Two agreements, Pyongyang holds, would significantly reduce tensions on the peninsula, providing a favourable atmosphere for north-south reunification.

It accepted the south Koreans as an equal partner in such talks as demanded by Washington and later said it would neither demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea nor put forward the troop withdrawal issue as a precondition for the proposed talks.

As for confidence-building measures cited by President Reagan, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam expressed his country's willingness to take such measures when he was interviewed by a Washington Post reporter in New York, in October 1985.

A neutral nations inspection force would serve as an important body to reduce tensions and prevent an armed conflict.

It is not fair for Washington and Seoul to talk about only the military threat from north Korea, without taking no major steps to reduce tensions, refusing to meet north Koreans to discuss the measures.

The ball has been put in their court.

## *Pyongyang Meet*

**(Continued from page 1)**

fail by continuously and persistently waging their struggle till their fundamental goal has been attained, while consolidating their initial victory won in the June resistance.

As the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group admitted itself its political mistake belatedly by withdrawing the "April 13 measure" in face of the nationwide resistance of the popular masses, it has no excuse or ground to stay any longer in power.

The south Korean dictators must step down, as demanded by the people, and the U.S. imperialists take off their hands of domination and interference and get out of south Korea before they are ousted by the fiercer anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people.

### No Intention to "Invade" South or "Intervene"

Meanwhile, Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi on June 25 said that the DPRK has no intention to "invade" south Korea or intervene in south Korea's domestic affairs.

Calling the "threat from the north" alleged by Washington and Seoul "a false propaganda to slander our peace-loving and patriotic stand and legalise their policy of aggression and war," the vice premier said: "We solemnly declare once again today that we have no intention to invade the south or use our force to intervene, whatever situation may be created in south Korea."

He was speaking at a Pyongyang mass rally and demonstration marking "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism".

The rally was attended by over 100,000 working people in Pyongyang.

Vice Premier Chong is alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

## *Olympics*

**(Continued from page 1)**

according to a CTK report June 26.

The letters said that the Czechoslovak NOC supports the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee to hold part of the 1988 Olympic Games in Pyongyang.

"The proposal," the letters stressed, "will have an affirmative effect on the development of the international Olympic movement and contribute to the strengthening of world peace."

# They Shall Overcome

*By John Williams*

**(Continued from the previous issue)**

Clearly, martial law has been considered as a viable means of maintaining social control. As a military man Chun knows that social unrest could be quelled and the opposition movement neutralized without too much difficulty. He has a 600,000-strong army of highly trained troops at his disposal and a 120,000-member police force, half of whom are specially trained combat officers. Both the army and the police are loyal and well disciplined and have demonstrated in the past that they are prepared to open fire on their fellow countrymen. The army, police and intelligence agencies have refined their machinery for managing dissent, and use the latest high technology equipment for crowd control and population surveillance. Only American leverage will prevent Chun from resorting to more genocide to further his own ends.

Over the past four decades American power has never intervened on the side of democratic forces. However, recent approaches by Washington may indicate that this situation is about to change.

Last week a State Department official said that tinkering with the old constitution would not provide legitimacy for Chun's rule and revealed that the U.S. was urging him to "start afresh."

President Reagan has written to Chun requesting that he use restraint in dealing with demonstrators and that he resume a dialogue with the opposition, and the assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific was rushed to Seoul for talks with government and opposition leaders.

There is a growing awareness in the U.S. that American influence must be brought to bear on the military regime. This is evidenced by recent legislation introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy and others calling for economic sanctions against south Korea until free and fair elections are held. Sen. Kennedy referring to the Reagan administration's lack of decisive action said, "Quiet diplomacy means no diplomacy," and the Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson was quoted as saying, "We cannot stand idly by and watch the situation worsen."

The full extent of American influence on south Korean politics became apparent last week when it was announced that Roh Tae Woo's candidacy for the presidency was to be withdrawn, attempts to elect a new president under the present constitution were to be abandoned and negotiations with opposition parties were to be resumed with a view to bringing a new constitution into being before Chun's term of office ends in February 1988. This is a clear victory for people power Korean style.

However, the recent retreat by the Chun regime to its pre-Apr. 13 position is being viewed by many as a tactical manoeuvre designed to pacify the opposition, reduce the outrage of the middle classes and keep the Reagan administration happy.

It is unlikely that the ruling party will ever face the opposition in a free and fair election for they would almost certainly lose.

In the rigged 1971 election Kim Dae Jung won 47% the vote in the official count. However, evidence of electoral fraud suggested that he was the rightful winner by a wide margin. In the last assembly elections, even by the official count, Chun's party only received 34% of the vote, while 51% voted for the opposition. The present unfair electoral system allowed the ruling party to claim 148 out of 276 Assembly seats. A recent poll taken by the Kyunghyang Shinmun revealed that 65.2% were "dissatisfied" with the Chun regime and only 21.7% were "satisfied."

Chun has indicated that the plans to remain chairman of the ruling party after he steps down as president next year. This is proof that he still wishes to wield significant political power and possibly continue ruling the country from the shadows.

He has already demonstrated that he is not a man of his word and has been alternating between periods of repression and conciliation whenever it has suited him, in an attempt to stage-manage the situation in south Korea and prolong his brand of fascism. We can expect to see further deception and the continuation of Chun's oppression as his time begins to run out.

The full force of American power must be exerted on Chun before this insensitive military dictator can exacerbate the situation any further with his double dealing.

It's time for the United States to stop propping up the police state in order to preserve its strategic interests in the area. Democracy would only enhance American interests in south Korea. After all, opposition leaders in south Korea are relatively moderate. They have affirmed their support for the U.S. military presence on many occasions and have expressed their belief in an American-style capitalistic system.

Change is in the air and the world is watching to see if the U.S. will use its influence to help put an end to the fascist regime of Chun Doo Hwan and allow a government by the people for the people to emerge.

**(Concluded)**

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